



CHERRY PECTORAL
For the Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS,
SENESS, BRONCHITIS,
PING-COUGH, GROUP,
TMA and CONSUMPTION.
also of medical science, affording as they
are of the power and value of many
agents, have furnished no examples to
the salutary effects produced by
CHERRY PECTORAL
and in the diseases of the Lungs
have realized a success attested as
many prominent professors, and physi-
cians and foreign lands, should be con-
sidered to persevere with the strict re-
lief and ultimately cure them.

to the public unsolicited testimonies
of the first men in our country, up-
ward and experience implicit con-
firms.

**DR. SKENNS, President Vermont Medical
College, etc.**—Agreeable to the
most learned and intelligent physicians
in our country, it is a "composition
for the cure of that formidable dis-
ease."

Dear Sir, April 26, 1846.

—Agreeable to the
you agent, we will cheerfully state
we know of the effects of your CHERRY
PECTORAL, and they have been astonish-
ing.

Mrs. Betsey Streetter had been afflict-
ed with a severe and relentless cough, which
reached to the heart, and little hope could
be had of her recovery. Numerous reme-
dies had tried without effecting the cure.

And that has cured her. George
Esq., had to our knowledge been afflict-
ed with the Bronchitis, for eleven years, and
had tried without effecting the cure.

The Rev. Mark Dane had
been severely attacked with the Bronchitis, as
well as his duties, and nothing had
relief until (Mr. Therning) carried
out your PECTORAL, which cured
and now he officiates as usual in his

three of the cases in which we have
been successful, but never to fail. We have
now in certifying to these facts: and
desire your humble servants,

REV. DAVID THORNING

HON. JOSEPH BATTLES,

the distinguished authorities who have
been most ready that is known for the Af-
fairs of the Longue, "The London Lancet,"

"Journal of Medical Science," "An-
nals of New Jersey Medical Reporter,"

"Harvard College, Prof. Bartlett,"

"University of Medicine, President

"Penn Medical College, Dr. Valentine,"

"New York City, Parker Cleveland, Bowdow-
n, Butterfield, Willoughby College,

"Leeds (Eng.) Medical

"Richard Kane, Queen's College, Ire-

"Resenbourn, Leipzig.

RECOMMENDED

to the public as useful in his

three cases generally throughout the state.

13m.

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relinquished the general Book and

every business would recommend this to

the public as worthy of their patron-

age.

Goodman will continue the book pub-

ness under the name and firm of A. C.

& Co., and for the present may be

had at hand No. 192 Main street, in

this arrangement all outstanding

with them, and with the late firm of Senn-

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—The subscriber having purchased

A. C. Goodman & Co., will succeed

general Book and Stationery business

stand No. 192 Main street.

C. M. WELLES.

12W

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AND

ARE INTERESTED IN MUSIC.

subscribers keep constantly on hand a full

the following popular Music Books,

and Journals, all of which they

by the Hundred, Dozen or Single, on

as they can be procured in this city or

Sacred Music.

Cantico Laudis, Mendelssohn collec-

& Sweetser's collection, Bay State

New Carmina Sacra, White's Melodist,

socialist, Dulcimer, Hayden collection,

the Church (in press), Taylor's Sacred

Music, Zenger's Ancient Lyre,

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Boston Melodeon, vol. II, Boston Melo-

II, Tyrolean, Cecilian Glee Book,

Kingley's Social Choir vol. I,

Social Choir vol. II, Kingley's Social

II, The Vocalist, Boston Glee Book,

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to the above the subscribers keep

extensive and well selected a stock

comprising all the different & espe-

cially English and Geneva watches, some

made expressly for my retail trade,

warranted first rate time keepers—

of all the fashionable patterns, con-

cert, of gold chains, finger rings, ear

rings, consisting of ten sets, silver

ladies, cups, butter and fruit knives,

are warranted pure as coin—

the subscriber is giving

of all kinds of watches and

change Building, 192 Main street.

ELMEN'TL MEN'S HATS.

FASHION, 1850

BIDWELL, DANIELS &

CO., 202 Main street, will

now issue the Fall style

Hats. They cannot be sur-

passed in point of style,

material and finish.

10W

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

NORMAND BURR, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE, AND SEND UNTO THE CHURCHES."

TERMS—\$2 PER ANNUM PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XXIX.

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advertising in this city.

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spection, should reach us as early as Tuesday
evening. Address NORMAND BURR, postpaid.

ROBERT NOURSE,
GENERAL AGENT.

For the Secretary.

AN HOUR IN THE WOODS.

The quiet autumn woods,

To-day they are home;

'Mid rustling leaves to tread,

And see them fade o'erhead,

For this I hither roamed.

There is a spirit here

That broodeth not elsewhere;

'Tis in the dreamy sound

That floats o'er all around,

And in the still airy.

It sighs to wandering birds

"Farewell," in whisper'd breath,

And when its harsh tones speak,

The trees, all still and meek,

Fold them in robes of death.

'Tis good to linger here,

O dreamer, lone and free!

The lay the wind-harp sings,

All mournful fading things

Shall softly speak to thee.

And thou shall muse on life,

On the last, long sleep;

And all shall seem so brief—

So fading like a leaf—

That thou shall turn and weep.

Then shall Time's mystery

All revealed to thee;

Till o'er its dusky skies

The dawning light shall rise

Of Immortality.

ESSEX, Nov. 1850.

stroke will make a widow of my wife, and or-
phans of my children, will deprive my ser-
vants of an affectionate master, will separate
me from my dear brother, and my friends.
May God replace all to them."

He undressed and laying his head on the
block said, "I thank my heavenly master for
enabling me to await this blow without fear,
and for not permitting me to be dismayed by an
instant of terror. I lay down my head on this
block with as much composure as I ever
laid it down to sleep."

Behold faith in union with patriotism. Look
at Charles I., in his turn, that model of the
death of kings. At the moment of receiving the
stroke of the axe, whose edge he examined,
he raised his head, and said to the minister
who attended him, "Remember!" That is
remember to tell my sons never to avenge the
death of their father.

Sydney, the young martyr of a patriotism,
guilty of nothing but impatience, and who
died to expatriate his country's dream of lib-
erty, said to his jailor, "I rejoice that I die
innocent towards the king, but a victim, re-
signed to the King on high, to whom all life is
due."

The Republicans of Cromwell only sought
the way of God, even in the blood of battles.
Their politics were their faith—their reign a
prayer—their death a psalm. One hears, sees,
feels that God was in all the movements of
these great people.

It may not be wholly irreverent to intro-
duce here this man's story, as he with his fam-
ily constituted one of the rich clusters growing
along the side of Mrs. Mason's pathway.

Some years had gone by after the siege of
Mergui, when one sunny afternoon, on re-
turning from a preaching excursion among the
Burmese, the first object that my eye rested
upon entering our Tavoy cottage, was this
fiery-eyed chieftain, seated like a child at
Mrs. Mason's feet. He was pleading earnestly
with the teacheress to go down to his vil-
lage and visit the Karen there, and in the
neighboring region. "We have heard of
Christianity," he said, "and it seems to us
something wonderful. We do not understand
it, and yet it seems to be the thing we want,
the thing we have many years longed for.—
Come, teacher, come to our jungle homes, and
preach to us on our native streams. Many
will believe. I have a Burman wife, and I
have daughters, sons-in-law, and brothers,
and nephews, all of whom will become Christ-
ians as well as myself, as soon as we really
understand."

Look at Mirabeau on the bed of death,
"Crown me with flowers," said he, intoxicate
me with perfumes. Let me die to the sound of
music" Not a word of God, or of his
soul. Sensual philosopher, he desired only a
supreme sensuality, a last voluptuousness to
his agony.

Contemplate Madame Ronald, the strong-
hearted woman of the Revolution, on the cart
that conveyed her to death. She looked con-
temptuously on the besotted people who killed
their prophet and sibyls. Not a glance to-
wards Heaven! Only one word for the earth
as she was quitting—"O, Liberty!"

Approach the dungeon door of the Giron-
dins. Their last night is a banquet—
The only hymn, the Marseillaise!

Follow Camille Desmoulins to his execu-
tion. A cool and indecent poniétry at the
trial, and a long imprecision of the road to
the guillotine, were the two last thoughts of
this dying man on his way to the last tribu-
nal.

Hear Danton on the platform of the scaffold,
at the distance of a line from God and
eternity. "I have had a good time of it; let
me go to sleep." Then to the executioner,
"you will show my head to the people; it is<br

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY

HARTFORD, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1850

V. B. PALMER, is duly authorized to act as agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

Missionary Paper, No. 1.

An anonymous pamphlet of 12 pages, with this title, reached us through the Post Office a few days since. It is addressed to the friends of the Missionary Union, but we question whether a friend of the Union wrote it. If the writer, as he professes, really devotes the accomplishment of some wholesome reforms in the pecuniary affairs of the Union, he might have selected a better way for securing his object, than by publishing an anonymous statement of those affairs as he understands them; for his Missionary Paper seems better adapted to the purpose of cutting off supplies, than working a reform in the Room. And it should be remembered that there are two sides to this question, while this anonymous pamphlet has only presented one of them, and that in its darkest colors. We hope that no one will be influenced by this pamphlet to withhold his contributions to the cause of Foreign Missions. In the present state of our missionary operations, when extra efforts and extra donations are required to meet the demands of the foreign field, an assault upon the Officers of the Missionary Room we cannot but regard as extremely unfortunate. If it be a fact that more clerks are employed in the rooms than are wanted there, or that the salaries of the Secretaries are too high, the Annual Meeting of the Union is the proper place to correct the abuse. It would not be a difficult matter to get a committee appointed for the purpose of enquiring into the subject, and before this committee the writer of the pamphlet could make his statements, and their truth or falsity could there be established. A report from such a committee would most undoubtedly be adopted by the members of the Union; and in this way everything would be made satisfactory, without the aid of anonymous pamphlets to prejudice the minds of the denomination by highly colored statements.

We are not the blind advocate of every measure that may be adopted by the managers of the Rooms at Boston. They are but men, and in common with all other men, they are liable to err; but we are yet to learn that they have been guilty of any measure that should forfeit the confidence of the public in them. If the writer of the pamphlet before us, whoever he is, (and we are completely in the dark on this point) were to be placed at the head of our Foreign Missionary affairs tomorrow, we are fully of the opinion that he would learn something more of the Union than he knows at present, and one of the first things he would learn would be the fact that it requires a vast deal more labor to manage its business than he anticipated. No one except those connected with the publication of a paper can conceive or imagine the amount of labor that is absolutely necessary in the management of a weekly paper. The management of the Magazine and the Macedonian, notwithstanding they are monthly publications, require as much labor, we should judge, as the management of a weekly sheet. One important item of labor in regard to these publications is that of condensing articles for them. The journals of the missionaries alone, would more than fill the Magazine every month, and in order to get the most important and interesting of these letters for publication, they must all be read with care, and the necessary extracts selected. But we did not intend to say anything in behalf of the Union when we commenced this notice; the pamphlet was before us, and we simply took up our pen to let the author know that we had received it. We could say more were we so disposed, but dismiss the subject here, hoping that every friend of missions and the consequent diffusion of the gospel throughout the world, will contribute liberally to the cause in the present pressing demand for aid, and if it should appear that there has been anything like unskillful financing in the distribution of those funds, that the matter will be inquired into, and satisfactorily arranged, when the proper time for such inquiry arrives. The Secretaries, we have no doubt, will be glad of an opportunity to make a full and fair statement of everything pertaining to the Rooms, and the members of the Union will cheerfully rectify any mismanagement should it be made to appear that any such mismanagement has existed.

The Bible Union.

We were somewhat surprised to find in the last Weekly Chronicle, a number of extracts from Baptist papers in regard to the Amended Version as it was called at the time. These extracts were written, or at least those copied from this paper, while the question was confined to the American and Foreign Bible Society. Notice was made to any new Society that might arise out of the discussion. The publication of these extracts now are calculated to leave an impression on the mind of the reader, that they are aimed at the Bible Union. So far as we are concerned, we have never raised the least objection to the Bible Union; for we consider that that Society has the same right as any similar Society to publish just such an edition of the Bible it chooses. But it should not interfere with any kindred institution—Let each pursue its own course without “exousing” the other. We can conceive of no reason why the old one should assail the new one. Let each pursue its own course peacefully, and then there will be no jarring discords. When the new Society has raised funds enough to secure a new translation, and the translation is made, it will then be time enough to decide on its merits, and if it is found to be a better one than the present version, we have no doubt but it will be adopted by the religious community generally.

An Enquiry.

MR. SECRETARY: You are supposed, as Recording Scribe, to know all things; and hence we take the liberty enquire why those who are canvassing our little State for subscribers to a little paper, got up mainly for a specific object, are so careful to keep that object out of sight, when soliciting the names of the unsuspecting? An early answer will oblige

A NUMBER OF US.

We have received several letters from different towns in the eastern section of the State, within a week or ten days past, in reference to this same subject; and they all tell the same story, viz.:—that a minister who is concerned in its publication is soliciting subscribers for the New York Weekly Chronicle, and that he urges it upon the unsuspecting as “a cheap Baptist paper,” very carefully concealing the fact that it was established expressly for the purpose of advocating the interests of the Bible Union. One correspondent says,—“Bland and Christian courtesy is used towards those that know the object beforehand—but the mass do not dream of what they are subscribing for. Has there not been an apparent lack of ingenuousness in all the movements of the advocates, originators and conductors of this Bible Translation affair? I do not wish to charge them with dishonesty—but it is not that open, and above board frankness which characterized early Baptists.” Another correspondent judges from the arguments used by this agent, that it has been decided by the friends of the New Version movement in New York, that the Baptists of Connecticut do not want a paper of their own, and ironically adds: “Please, therefore, take down that old weather-beaten sign of yours, and enlist as a corporate of guard for the excellencies of the Metropolitan city.”

We certainly feel grateful to our friends for the interest which they manifest in behalf of the Secretary. It is cheering to know that we have such friends, and although we have never had the pleasure of seeing some of them, their friendship is not the less dear on that account. And we would here say, though it may not be strictly in place, that the open and honest welcome that we have met with from our friends, while visiting nearly every section of the State in the course of the ten years that we have been connected with the paper, forms one of the most pleasant and agreeable recollections of our life. There are associations connected with these little hospitalities and kindnesses that we can never forget, and which we should be happy to reciprocate whenever an opportunity offers.

As regards the means used in procuring subscribers to the organ of the Bible Union, we know nothing beyond the facts stated in the letters from our friends. We regret to hear that the brother who is engaged in this business, should lend his influence so directly and decidedly against us. We have, since our first acquaintance with him, ever regarded him as a friend, and have treated him accordingly. But if he is now disposed to lend his influence to the injury of the circulation of our paper, he can do so, for he lives in a free country, and can manage business in his own way; and yet if he is forcing off his paper under the pretense that it is a “cheap Baptist family paper,” when in fact it is a small sheet, established expressly for the purpose of advocating the interests of the American Bible Union—a Society that openly professes to be catholic in its principles, by admitting to its membership individuals from all denominations, we will hear in time that this mode of doing business will injure himself more than it will others.

We dislike the idea of talking about our own affairs, but it may not be improper to add that the circulation of the Secretary is, at this time, larger by hundreds, than it ever has been in any previous year of its existence. It is now nearly thirty years since the paper was established; more than ten years of which we have been connected with it as publisher, and during this period it has shown a steady increase of subscribers. The Baptists of Connecticut, as far as our acquaintance extends, and this is pretty general throughout the State, are determined to support a paper of their own, rather than submit to the dictation of any paper published in either of the metropolitan cities. We leave the matter here, simply adding that we should not have alluded to it had it not been for the letters that we have received in relation to it.

Ordination.

An ecclesiastical council, called by the Second Baptist Church of New Haven, convened on the 20th ult., at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the lecture-room of that church, to take into consideration the propriety of ordaining Rev. Alexander M. Hopper to the work of the gospel ministry. The council was organized by the choice of Rev. W. Reid of Bridgeport, Moderator; and Rev. N. M. Perkins of Waterbury, Clerk. The Candidates gave a full and satisfactory account of their Christian experience, to preach the gospel, and views of Scriptural truth. By the appointment of the council, Rev. W. Denison of Humphreysville, offered the introductory prayer; Rev. S. H. Cone, D. D. of New York, preached the sermon.—Text, Ps. 142: 4. “No man cared for my soul.” Rev. J. W. Taggart, of New York, offered the ordaining prayer. Rev. J. N. Murdoch of Hartford, delivered the charge to the Candidates; Rev. S. D. Phelps of New Haven, gave the right hand of fellowship; Rev. O. B. Judd of New York, delivered the charge to the church; benediction by the candidate. An attentive audience listened with earnestness to the deeply interesting services of this ordination. It is to be hoped that the bond between Br. Hopper and the people of his choice, may strengthen with the passage of years, and that an union from the Holy One may hallow their labors while they strive together for the faith of the gospel.

W. REID, Moderator.

THE PAPAL AGGRESSION.—The London papers continue to be filled daily with accounts of meetings held in all parts of the country, to protest against the late Papal aggressions. They are pleasantly varied with addresses to the various Bishops, and their responses. On Thursday evening, the Pope was burnt in effigy on Peckham Common, in the presence of 10,000 or 12,000 people, who marched thither in procession, in which lighted torches, tar barrels, theatrical fires, chiefly blue, and images of Romish popes, formed the principal features. The incamation was performed amid shouts of “No Popery,” “Huzzah for the Queen,” “No foreign priesthood,” “Down with the Pope,” &c.

Hartford Arts Union.

Park Benjamin, Esq., read a poem before this Association on the evening of the 24th ult., it being the first of a series of Lectures to be delivered before the Union the coming winter. The subject of Mr. Benjamin's Poem was the “Age of Gold.” We only heard a part of it, as the audience was disturbed by the cry of fire before he had finished the delivery of it. That part of it to which we listened was highly satirical, and contained many admirable hits at the prevailing fashions and customs of the age. The poets, self made doctors, and fashions of the day were hit off in a masterly manner, while a certain literary newspaper, conducted by two poets received an occasional shot for its indiscriminate praise of new publications.

We learn that the Arts Union have made arrangements for lectures from Gov. Briggs, Rev. Dr. Sears, Gov. Seymour and others, whose character and talents are well known to the public.—

This young association deserves the patronage of our citizens generally: one of its principal objects being the improvement of the young men, especially the apprentices of our city. A library is attached to the Union. The price of membership for minors is only fifty cents a year.

G. P. R. JAMES, Esq., will deliver the next Lecture in course to-morrow, (Friday) evening. Tickets 25 cents.

Foreign.

Lord John Russell has written a letter to the Bishop of Durham, on the subject of the Pope's bull, expressing the strongest feelings at the “late aggression.” He claimed to have done all in his power to secure the civil rights of Roman Catholics, and had employed as far as possible the Romish ecclesiastical system in advancing education in Ireland. He complains of the “assumption of power” by the Pope, in the claim of sole and undivided sway, which is inconsistent with the Queen's supremacy. He says his alarm is not equal to his indignation; for the liberty of Protestantism has been enjoyed too long to be abandoned. His chief arises from another quarter:

“Clergymen of our own church, who have subscribed to the thirty-nine articles, and acknowledged in explicit terms the Queen's supremacy, have been the most forward in leading their flocks, step by step, to the very verge of the precipice.”

The honor paid to saints, the claim of infallibility for the church, the superstitious use of the sign of the cross, the muttering of the liturgy so as to disguise the language in which it is written, the recommendation of suricular confession, and the administration of penance and absolution—all these things are pointed out by clergymen of the Church of England as worthy of adoption, and are now openly reprehended by the Bishop of London in his charge to the clergy of his diocese.

“What then, is the danger to be apprehended from a foreign prince of no great power, compared to the danger within the gates from the unworthy sons of the Church of England herself?

“I have little hope that the propounders and framers of these innovations will desist from their insidious course. But I rely with confidence on the people of England, and I will not beat a jot of heart or hope so long as the glorious principles and the immortal martyrs of the reformation shall be held in reverence by the great mass of a nation which looks with contempt on the nummeries of superstition, and with scorn at the laborious endeavors which are now making to confine the intellect and enslave the soul.”

The Bishop of London has delivered at St. Paul's Cathedral, a long and important charge on the subject, occupying seven columns of small type in the *Times*.

The recent Papal bull has caused the Gunpowder Plot to be celebrated with extraordinary magnificence.

Many noblemen who have been in the habit of attending Poseyite churches have declared their determination to refrain from doing so in future, on account of the recent Papal aggressions.

ITALY.—An excommunicating edict of the Pope has arrived at Turin, by which the Pope has excommunicated from the bosom of the Roman Catholic church, the King, the Chambers, all the civil and judicial authorities, as well as all municipalities, and all private persons who give their consent to the Siciardi law.

Doctor Pusey, it is rumored, is about to undertake the evening parish sermon of St. Mary-the-Virgin, with a view to promote the spread of Poseyite doctrines among the undergraduate members of the University.—*Oxford Chronicle*.

BRISTOL, Nov. 5.—Dr. Pusey, who has been announced for some days past, by public placards, as being about to preach to-morrow morning and evening, at St. James's Church, has, we have just learned been prohibited from preaching by the lord bishop of this diocese.

Some correspondents of the *Evening Mail*, are calling urgently on Government to appoint a church of England Bishop in Rome, by way of reprisal on the Pope.

DISSINION.—South Carolina and Mississippi are determined to exhibit their folly to the world by their acts of legislation. A committee of fourteen has been appointed by the joint action of both Houses of the Mississippi Legislature, who are to report a bill, calling a Convention with plenary powers to take such steps as the State in her sovereign capacity may deem proper in her pending difficulties.

The South Carolina Legislature, a preamble and resolutions have been offered to the effect that the Legislature heartily concur in the proposition of the Nashville Convention to convene Southern Congress; that the Judiciary Committee report a bill for the election of representatives to such a convention. But in case of any Southern State refusing or neglecting to appoint delegates, that it will be the duty of the Governor to appoint delegates to such States as urge the people and legislature to unite with other States in a Congress of the whole South.

MR. WILKINSON offered a resolution that the Governor be requested to ascertain from the Federal Government the purpose of sending additional troops to Charleston, and whether they were to remain at that port. This resolution was adopted.

One member proposed that South Carolina should build four steam frigates (they would be compelled to come North or go to England to get the workmen) for the use of the State. Such traitors to their country, deserve condign punishment; but they will in all probability escape it, to suffer only the scorn and contempt of their countrymen which their fruitless efforts at dissension will bring upon them.—*Chr. Times*.

THE PAPAL AGGRESSION.—The London papers

Revivals.

Below we give an account of the interesting revival still in progress at Middletown. At Piscataway the church has for some time been enjoying precious refreshing from the presence of the Lord; a number have been converted, while many are seeking after Christ.

The Mt. Bethel church, also, has been favored with a copious outpouring of the Spirit, and the work still moves on. The Rev. Mr. Baldwin of this city has rendered timely and efficient assistance to their pastor, the Rev. Mr. Ambler.

We hope these revivals in our sister State are but the beginning of a better state of things in all our churches.

Freehold, N. J., Nov. 22d, 1850.

Mr. Editor:—A precious revival is now in progress in this place. The Methodist and Baptist churches have each been holding a series of meetings. God has blessed their labors.

The Methodist church has received quite a number into their connection. At the Baptist church, some thirty have been out for prayers; and the major part of them indulge hope in Christ.

A number expect soon to visit the baptismal waters. The work is still going on. I gave my farewell to a full house last evening, to begin a series of meetings to-night at Middletown Point, N. J.

Yours truly,

E. ANDREWS.

In Athol, Mass., nine persons were received into the fellowship of the Baptist church on the first Sabbath of the present month, and more than ordinary religious interest is manifest in the congregation.

In South Braintree, Mass., another season of baptism was lately enjoyed, and the total number added to the church since March last is thirty-four.

The Spirit of God has been poured out upon both the Baptist churches in Coleraine, Mass. More than forty give good evidence of a saving change. Twenty-seven have already been baptized, sixteen, in the First church, of which Rev. A. V. Dimock is pastor, and eleven at Christian Hill. A number more are ready to go forward in ordinance.—*Wachman & Refector*.

Speaking of Thanksgiving, reminds us that we are under obligation to a friend in Middletown, for a fine, fat turkey, which we had served up on Thanksgiving day. He will please accept our thanks for the present, and also an invitation to dine with us next Thanksgiving day, should our lives be spared till that time.

AN EPISCOPAL CONVENTION was held last week in New York, for the purpose of electing an Assistant Bishop for that Diocese. A number of ballots were taken but no choice effected, the clergy uniting on one candidate, and the laity on another.—We judge, from the candidates voted for that the laity are in favor of a High Churchman, and Dr. Beecher was Secretary. Among its early officers were the Honorable Elias Boudinot, President; John Jay, John Langdon, John Cotton Smith, Bushrod Washington, Isaac Shelby of Kentucky, Thomas Worthington of Ohio, and other influential men.

We pass over the History of the Society, how ever, to state some of its results. Below is a statement of the receipts of the Bible Society, at seven different periods of five years apart.

In 1818 (2nd year)	-	\$ 36,564
1823 (7th year)	-	52,021
1828 (12th year)	-	75,579
1833 (17th year)	-	85,362
1838 (22d year)	-	85,676
1843 (27th year)	-	126,448
1848 (32d year)	-	254,377

It is seen that the friends of the Society are continually increasing. In the 32 years since it was organized, the aggregate contributions amount to three millions three hundred thousand dollars.—This is exclusive of the last two years, in which the amount is probably half a million.

The distribution of Bibles, at several periods have been as follows, taking the number printed, as the general aggregate.

In 1818	-	20,400 copies printed.
1823	-	53,600 "
1828	-	118,750 "
1833	-	none printed
1838	-	142,000 "
1843	-	220,000 "
1848	-	760,900 "

In round numbers the American Bible Society has issued six millions of copies of Bibles and Testaments!

But the most remarkable part of its transactions is that of Translation. The Bible Society has made new translations into one hundred and thirteen different languages and Dialects!—*Chronicle and Atlas*.

CHAPLIN'S CASE.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, writing from Baltimore, says:—“Chaplin's case, as you are aware, has been removed from Montgomery county to Howard district for trial. There is little hope for him. I must confess, in any court in Maryland. If he be convicted, rest assured that the last day allowed by the law will be meted out to him for punishment, if it should extend even to a half dozen life times. Only last Sunday a poor black fellow, who was convicted in Charles county of enticing slaves to abscond, and sentenced to the Maryland Penitentiary for forty years, died in that institution. He was sentenced in 1845, and was fifty when he died.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES AND THE GRAND TURK.—Archbishop Hughes says that ten Protestants cannot be found, having the same opinions in religious matters, while on the contrary all Papists have precisely the same creed.

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

Rev. Mr. Turnbull, of the First Baptist administered the ordinance of baptism to candidates last Sabbath morning.

Rev. Mr. Patterson, of New Britain, baptizes last Sabbath, and we learn that eight or ten more ready to follow in the same, and that a still larger number are enquiring of salvation.

Eight converts have been baptized by Eld. Temperton Valley, Hopkinton, R. I.—founding community of Seventh day

Rev. Mr. Prescott, an Episcopal clergyman of Massachusetts, has been tried on a charge of, and acquitted.

IN ESSEX.—A house and barn owned by way, of Essex, were destroyed by fire, on Friday morning. Loss estimated at \$3,000, there was an insurance for \$1,200. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Mitchell of Cincinnati, delivers a lecture at the Young Men's Institute next Tuesday evening. We understand that he is to deliver a four or five lectures before the Institute, on the subject—astronomy.

Plendid steamer Connecticut is doing a service on the route from New York to Northern speed and beauty the Connecticut is equalled by any boat on the Sound. It is reported that the Hero has also been sold. These ran in opposition to the old line on the river the past season, and were well.

A first rate line of boats between New York will pay dividends, and the railroad facilities with which highly favored, and we hope to find a place of boats on our waters next season.

Rev. Mr. Edward Dwight, D. D. died in his, on Saturday, aged 65. He was a Dwight, President of Yale College, and had been President of Hamilton College,

ourant says it is reported that Andrew Davis, who is at present in this city, is to reside here. Hartford is increasing.

—

History of the Indians of Connecticut.

work, under this title, is in press and will be published in the month of January next. It is by J. W. De Forest, Esq., literary man of New Haven, who has devoted much

the study of the Aboriginal inhabitants of, particularly as regards their physical fac-

ulty, agriculture, hunting, fishing, clothing,

houses, furniture, food, habits, fortified

public squares, games, dances, courting,

rites, morals and character, diseases and

funeral ceremonies, religious be-

lief, grades of society, civil rulers, her-

oachism, language, population at vari-

ous names and localities of the different

and the history of each tribe, wars and con-

quests, treaties, sales of land, legal con-

tracts, efforts for the conversion

of the Indians, laws for their pro-

tection, personal anecdotes, &c.

Among other topics, will comprise the

stories of the work, and we are confident

that we have learned concerning it, that it

is a work of real merit, worthy a place in

the library of every citizen of our State.

The report was submitted to the Connecticut His-

torical Society for examination before putting it to

This Society appointed an examining com-

mittee consisting of Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D.

L. Kingsley of Yale College, and E. C. Esq., A. M., Librarian of Yale College;

the committee having examined the manu-

script and unanimously reported in its favor, and

having been unanimously accepted, the

same will be issued as the "imprimatur" of the

Historical Society, and will be the first history

written under their auspices.

The work will be printed in the crown octavo

and will contain at least 500 pages, a map of

Connecticut, and six splendid engravings,

price, nearly bound in cloth, one dol-

lary—seven cents.

Mr. Willard, the gentle-

man, has been canvassing our city for sub-

scriptions to the work he has obtained nearly five hun-

dred, and we notice among them those of

our Mayor, Ex Gov. Toucey and Trumbull,

governor, and hundreds of others whose

names would be mentioned.

Mr. Willard is about to visit the

towns in this county for the purpose of so-

liciting further subscriptions.

The President's Message.

Was assembled at Washington on Monday

12 o'clock. Both Houses were organized,

Annual Message of the President was de-

livered the same afternoon. Copies of it were

sent to all the principal towns through which

the mail passes, in advance, and when the

same was announced that the Message had been

sent to Congress, they were delivered by the

messengers to the newspaper publishers. We

have a copy about five o'clock Monday after-

noon while it was being read, we presume, by

the members of the House.

Message is not so long as some that have

been composed by Mr. Fillmore's illustrious

successors. He informs Congress that the Uni-

versities are at peace with all the nations of the

In our domestic policy he says the Constitu-

tion is his guide, and in questions of doubt,

look to the judicial decisions of that tribu-

nal which was established to expound it. The

confederacy upon the Government and their

the several departments, he says,

especially expressed in that sacred instrument,

the perfection of human language will allow;

and it is my first duty not to question its

value, to add to its provisions, evade its re-

quirements, and nullify its commands. He will at all

times place care that the laws be

fairly executed, and will "shrink from no re-

sponsibility, but will endeavor to meet events as

they arise, with firmness as well as with pru-

dence and discretion." By which it is under-

stood that the Fugitive Slave Law is

not, but should be called on to exercise his

power in the case.

Referring to the infected condition of the Is-

land of Domingo, he says:—The proximity of

the United States, and the delicate

state involved in the existing controversy

is to be considered.

He concludes by invoking Congress to join him

in humble and devout thanks to the Great Ruler of Nations, for the multiplied blessings which He has graciously bestowed on us.

Terms of the Week.

A new law has been lately adopted in Brazil, tending to put a stop to the Slave trade. This law puts the capital in the Treasury, for the year ending 30th of June last, were forty-seven million four hundred and twenty-one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars and ninety cents, (\$43,009,168.90).

The total expenditures during the same period were forty three million two thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars and ninety cents, (\$43,009,168.90).

The public debt has been reduced, since the last annual report from the Treasury Department, four hundred and ninety-five thousand two hundred and seventy-six dollars and seventy-nine cents, (\$40,276.90).

In order to meet the payment of some eight millions of dollars of the public debt, which will fall due within the next two fiscal years, he recommends that specific duties be imposed on goods manufactured in this country, and thereby increase the amount of revenue and assist our own manufacturers at the same time. A high tariff, he says, cannot be permanent, but he is of opinion that specific instead of ad valorem duties may be substituted with advantage on goods manufactured in this country. If we understand him correctly, he goes for a tariff for revenue with incidental protection.

He advocates the establishment of a mint in California; and recommends that gold bullion which has been assayed and stamped at the assayer's office established there, be received in payment for government dues.

He recommends the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, to be charged with the duty of giving to this leading branch of American industry, the encouragement which it so well deserves.

He considers the project of the contemplated rail road from the valley of the Mississippi to California, as worthy the attention of Congress, the importance of better facilities for reaching our possessions on the Pacific shore, is urged as a reason why this matter should be attended to. He calls attention to the propriety of extending our land laws, at an early day, over the State of California, and the Territories of Utah, and New Mexico, subject to such modifications as the mineral wealth of California may seem to require. He thinks the best way to dispose of the gold re-

gions is to divide them into small parcels and sell them.

Texas, New Mexico and California bring one hundred and twenty-four thousand Indians under the jurisdiction of the United States. In New Mexico, particularly, these Indians are very troublesome, and he recommends the raising of one or more regiments of mounted men, in order to put a check to their depredations.

An Asylum for disabled and destitute soldiers is recommended. The estimated expenses for the year next will be more than a million of dollars less than those of the present year. He recommends that the laws relating to naval discipline be succeeded in making good his escape before he could be arrested.

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The cultivation of tobacco is making rapid progress in Algeria. This year 100,000 kilogrammes have been sent to the stores of Algiers by the planters of the province, and the planters of Bona sent 20,000 kilogrammes to the stores of that town.

The production of the province of Oran has not yet been ascertained.

Our Annual Festival, "Thanksgiving," passed off in the most quiet style as of yore. The churches were very thinly attended. In the evening a great many people were married—a large number tripped it on the "light fantastic toe," (new quotation) and all the places of public amusement were uncomfortably crowded—*Boston Times, Friday.*

The gross revenues of the Department for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1850, amounted to five millions five hundred and fifty thousand nine hundred and seventy-one dollars and forty-eight cents, including the annual appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars for the franked matter of the departments, and excluding the foreign postages collected for and payable to the British Government.

The expenditures for the same period were five millions two hundred and twelve thousand nine hundred and fifty-three dollars and forty-three cents—leaving a balance of revenue over expenditures of three hundred and forty thousand and eighteen dollars and five cents.

The Post Master General, in his report, recommends the reduction of inland letter postage to three cents the single letter when pre-paid, and five cents when not pre-paid. He also recommends that the pre-paid rate shall be reduced to two cents whenever the revenues of the department, after the reduction, shall exceed its expenditures by more than five per cent. for two consecutive years; that the postage upon California and other letters sent by our ocean steamers shall be much reduced; and that the rates of postage on newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, and other printed matter shall be modified, and some reduction theron made.

In regard to internal improvements, the Presi-

dent thinks that Congress has undoubted authority to make grants for all useful and necessary works of the kind; and recommends that appropriations be made for completing such works as have been already begun, and for commencing such others as may seem to the wisdom of Congress to be of public and general importance.

He recommends the appointment of a commission for the adjustment of all private claims against the government, and also the appointment of a solicitor whose duty it shall be to represent the government before such commission, and pro-

secute the claims of the claimants, and to represent the government before such commission, and pro-

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CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

Plowden Halsey.

A TRUE STORY.

In the time of the last war with Great Britain, when the exertions of the immortal Fulton and others were directed to the improvement of scientific and naval defence, when the fleets of our enemy hovered on our seaboard, bombarding our cities, plundering our vessels, and destroying our commerce, a novel and formidable plan was adopted to destroy their ships and drive them from our coast. We refer to the torpedo and other machines for submarine navigation, by means of which the largest man-of-war might be blown to atoms, by a magazine deposited under its bottom, while not the slightest trace of an enemy should be visible. However inhuman or unfair this mode of warfare might be in itself, still, it was but a just retaliation for the barbarities committed by the British and their savage allies in that bloody war. And although owing to its imperfection and secrecy our country received but little advantage from it, yet the experiments at that time proved that with longer practice and additional improvements it might be made a powerful means of seaboard defence. The most approved invention for the purpose was the torpedo (so called from its resemblance to a fish of that name) or the submarine vessel of Mr. Bushnell. It consisted of a concave frame, resembling two boats, one inverted and covered the other, so that the upper and lower surface somewhat represented the shell of a tortoise. It was large enough to allow a man to sit upright in the cavity, and to contain air to support life a considerable time, and when closed was entirely water-proof. It was propelled by means of spiral oars turning on axles, which passed in the cavity within reach of the operator, and operated on the principle of the endless screw. One of these was placed at the end of the machine, to propel it backwards or forwards, on the top or bottom to raise or lower it, in the water. Four keels uniting at each end gave it constant direction; and it was loaded with a weight sufficient to keep it just below the surface of the water; but a part of this load might be disengaged from the outside, to raise the torpedo immediately to the surface. Attached to one end was a conical magazine sufficient to blow up the heaviest ship, which could be fired at pleasure by the person in the torpedo, by means of the connecting machinery. When it was intended to blow up a ship by means of this machine, it was at first towed as near as could be done with safety to the devoted vessel, when the operator was enclosed in its gloomy cavity, provided with lights and compass, by which he directed his course, having first calculated the direction and distance of the ship, and ascertained the currents or tide, and probable speed of the torpedo. The operator might at pleasure rise to the surface and look out through a small window, or take in fresh air, if necessary, by means of tubes prepared for the purpose.

Having arrived directly under the ship, they at length saw unusual lights moving upon the forecastle, and heard a confused noise like the cry of "all hands on deck." An alarm gun was fired, betraying the fearful truth that the watch had discovered the approach of the torpedo. Resting on their oars, the boatmen perceived that the whole crew were engaged in sweeping the ship's bottom, and with dire foreboding they concluded that the enemy had been informed of their danger, and prepared to escape it. At length by the motion of the lights, it appeared that the boats were manned by the ship's crew, they moved off from the vessel irregularly as if in pursuit of the torpedo. They had proceeded some distance, and met each other as if to seize upon some object in the water, when a bright glare of light shot over the horizon, an explosion louder than the pealing thunder reverberated on the water; a vast hollow square was seen where a moment before the boats of the enemy were sailing, the ship reeled as if in a hurricane; and the waves suddenly rose above the light on deck, and foaming as they advanced towards the frail American bark, like a feather in the whirlwind, and soon lashed the distant shore. The torpedo had exploded, and the boats which pursued it had been blown to atoms, and sunk in the ocean; and darkness again covered the sky, amid the pealing and increasing storm. The crew of the boat which carried out the torpedo, had been anxious spectators of the catastrophe, and a gleam of hope remained that Halsey had separated from the magazine, and made his escape in the torpedo before the explosion took place.

Under this impression, they returned to their place of rendezvous and waited for his approach; but the hours glided by and still he was not seen. At length they procured a party of his friends on shore to look at the rendezvous, and went back in their boat to the vicinity of the British ship. They rowed all around it, and protected by the darkness, called loudly for Halsey, but there was no answer. Morning appeared, but he came not. Inquiries were made on all the adjoining shores, but he had nowhere been heard of. The storm had passed, and the morning shone out in all its glory, but its brightest rays were gloom to the maiden who loved him, and the mother who bore him; for with those rays came the news that he whom they loved slept in a watery grave. Still there was hope.—Days rolled away, and new inquiries were made, but with the same result. He might have been driven to sea by the storm, or might have been taken by the enemy; and, under this belief, inquiries were made in England after the close of the war, by his afflicted friends, but never since he entered the fatal torpedo has Plowden Halsey been heard of, and the unavoidable conclusion is, that he perished by the accidental explosion of the magazine, and that his mangled limbs were scattered in the ocean. His requiem was the mournful bellow, and his dirge the moaning wind of the midnight winter. But he fell not unrevenged: Sampson-like in dying, he threw down destruction upon his enemies, and they shared a common sepulchre. He fell not in vain, for the next morning after the explosion took place, the ship of the enemy withdrew from the harbor and left it to the use of Americans. Neither did he die un-

fruitful, the amiable, who had been scarcely willing to make the slightest return for the passage he had so constantly cherished during a long and intimate acquaintance, now that danger approached in its most frightful form, no longer scrupled to acknowledge her reciprocal affection, and to beseech him by his love and regard for her, not to expose himself to the perils of his project. But the noble youth, while his eye beamed with a tear of tenderness, held more firmly his resolution to make himself worthy of so grateful an attachment.

At length an evening arrived suitable to his fixed purpose. He had given a parting kiss to the maiden—had wept at her mother's grief, and melted to tears at her tenderness, and bid her farewell, perhaps forever. The torpedo was in readiness and he descended with tremulous steps to the shore, having before him the alternative of death on the one hand, or affluence and life on the other. The night chosen as most favorable to success was dark and gloomy. Not a breath of air was stirring, and thick clouds covered the heavens, portending a storm slowly approaching, a few lights still glimmering from the shallows scattered thinly over the bay, and the hoarse cry of the watchman was heard in the deserted streets of the city, "ten o'clock and all's well," as Halsey reached the place of rendezvous. A boat well manned was in readiness to transport him as near the enemy as could be done with safety; and having received him, oars were vigorously applied to the completion of this object. When they had arrived at the distance of eighty rods from the enemy's ship, its towering masts appeared faintly in the surrounding mist, and their direction was taken by the help of a dark lantern. The torpedo, with its appendage magazine, was loosened from the boat; young Halsey took his place in the fatal machine, its entrance was closed, its ballast adjusted by the men in the boat, and it gently sunk it beneath the water, and began to move slowly in the direction of the British ship. The boat's crew hastily, but silently, rowed towards the place of rendezvous previously appointed, and awaited the event. But hardly had they proceeded to double their distance from the enemy's ship, when the rain began to fall in torrents, attended by a severe gush of wind, and the waves lashed the sides of their boat with increased violence.

Constantly watching the British ship, they at length saw unusual lights moving upon the forecastle, and heard a confused noise like the cry of "all hands on deck." An alarm gun was fired, betraying the fearful truth that the watch had discovered the approach of the torpedo. Resting on their oars, the boatmen perceived that the whole crew were engaged in sweeping the ship's bottom, and with dire foreboding they concluded that the enemy had been informed of their danger, and prepared to escape it. At length by the motion of the lights, it appeared that the boats were manned by the ship's crew, they moved off from the vessel irregularly as if in pursuit of the torpedo. They had proceeded some distance, and met each other as if to seize upon some object in the water, when a bright glare of light shot over the horizon, an explosion louder than the pealing thunder reverberated on the water; a vast hollow square was seen where a moment before the boats of the enemy were sailing, the ship reeled as if in a hurricane; and the waves suddenly rose above the light on deck, and foaming as they advanced towards the frail American bark, like a feather in the whirlwind, and soon lashed the distant shore. The torpedo had exploded, and the boats which pursued it had been blown to atoms, and sunk in the ocean; and darkness again covered the sky, amid the pealing and increasing storm. The crew of the boat which carried out the torpedo, had been anxious spectators of the catastrophe, and a gleam of hope remained that Halsey had separated from the magazine, and made his escape in the torpedo before the explosion took place.

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WIDOW AND ORPHAN'S FUND.

UNION MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL
150,000 DOLLARS.
CHARTER UNLIMITED

NO CONNECTION WITH FIRE, MARINE OR HEALTH INSURANCE.

Polices issued at REDUCED RATES for Mercantile and California residence at reduced rates for sea voyages and for California residence at reduced rates.

It is believed that any Parish or association of ladies or others for that especial purpose, or any benevolent individual desirous of securing an amount to be paid to a Clergyman or any other person on attaining the age of 40, 50 or 60 years, or to his wife in the event of his death sooner occurring, will find an examination of the Prospectus of this Company, (which is always furnished gratis by the Agents, or by mail if written for,) that it offers greater facilities for the attainment of that object than any other similar institution. (See extracts from Charter and remarks, page 17 of Prospectus.)

Persons insured in this Company will receive the "only plan," says Chambers (see page 10 of Prospectus,) which the public at large are concerned to support, "N. will have returned to them all the profits, instead of a portion only, as is proposed by some of the stock or mixed companies."

Late annual dividend seven-five per cent. on the premiums paid by mutual members.

The Finance Committee (who are among the most reliable financiers in this country) superintend all investments of the Company.

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